

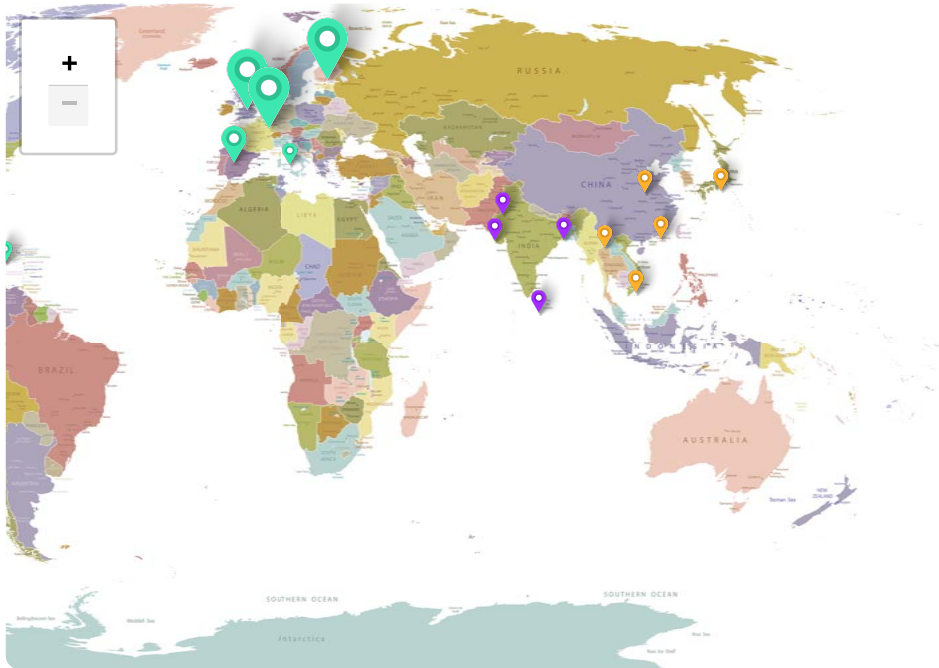
Advanced Ancestry Analysis

[Print](#)

We have combined cutting-edge genetic research with the anthropological history of the human race to create your Advanced Ancestry Report. This report is an analysis that dates back thousands of years, well beyond your last 5 generations and most recent ancestry.

The team at CRI compared your DNA to reference populations that have been discovered and genotyped from all over the world. We factor in the known history of human migration patterns over the last several thousand years before assigning them to your report. This process allows us to link you, through your ancestral lines, to vast regions that span well across the planet.

The results you see below reflect the "oldest" ancestries in your family history. Populations of men and women that lived thousands of years before most current nations, such as Germany or Britain, even existed. However, your report will still include these country and region names, in order to best help you identify which geographic location your genetic makeup arose from.



European + 90.5%

Northern European	28%
British Isles	22.6%
N.W. European	20.2%
Iberian	10.5%
Toscani Italian	9.2%

South Asian + 4.4%

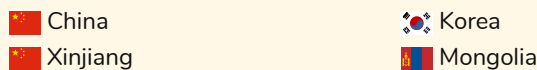
Gujarati Indian	1.4%
Bengali	1.3%
Punjabi	0.9%
Sri Lankan Tamil	0.8%

AdMixed American + 3.5%

Peruvian	1.5%
Puerto Rican	0.8%

Northern Han Chinese

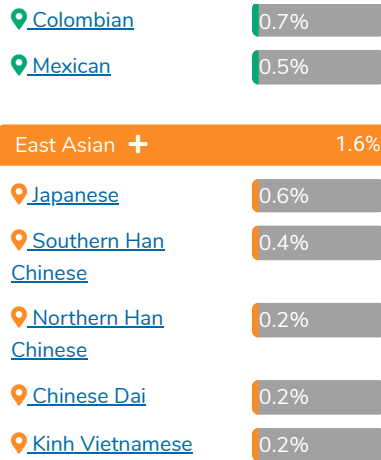
This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as



While China is a richly diverse nation, people with Han Chinese ancestry make up 92% of the population of China. Han Chinese is also the largest ancestry group in world history, as it constitutes as much as 18% of the entire global population.

The name "Han" derives from the Han Dynasty, which is considered by historians to be the first "Golden Age" of China. The Han Dynasty got its name from the Han River that flows through the region, a tributary of the Yangtze River (not to be confused with the Han River in South Korea, though Han ancestry is also very common in Korea).

Modern humans originally settled East Asia about 50,000 years ago. Han Chinese ancestry specifically has been traced to late Neolithic/early Bronze Age agricultural tribes who populated the Guanzhong and Yellow River basins. There are some genetic differences between Han Chinese from different parts of Asia as this group has migrated and spread into other nations and regions. The most notable differences are between North and South. These differences were influenced by migrations from the

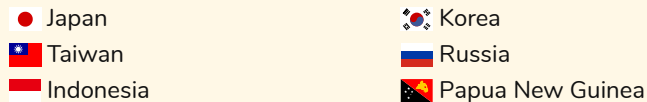


Han Chinese origin in North/Central China southward. People descended from Northern Han Chinese tend to show genetic evidence of mixing with Ural-Altaic populations from Siberia and central Eurasia, while the Southern Han Chinese tend to show genetic evidence of mixing with populations who were indigenous to South Asia at the time of migration, such as the Dai, Khmer, and Viet cultures.

Throughout history, people of Han Chinese descent have had significant influence over the advancement of arts, science, philosophy, and mathematics. Countless revolutionary scientific inventions can be directly attributed to this ancestral population.

Japanese

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



Modern humans originally settled East Asia about 50,000 years ago. The first wave of immigrants to the islands of Japan arrived as early as 39,000 years ago, arriving via land bridge during the last Ice Age or by boat from the islands near Taiwan. There have been several migrations since then that have influenced the overall genetic makeup of today's Japanese population. There were also long periods of relative isolation throughout history that allowed for the development of culture and genetic features that are distinct from the rest of East Asia.

The Jōmon people lead the first wave of migration to the Japanese archipelago as they left Southeast Asia. They were Mesolithic hunter-gatherers who primarily relied on fish for protein, though there is some archaeological evidence of primitive rice-growing agriculture. Some historians believe that the Jōmon became the Ainu, a hunter-gatherer culture that currently exists on modern day Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido. Other historians believe that today's Ryukyuan people on Okinawa are directly descended from the Jōmon and that the Ainu are an ethnically distinct culture altogether.

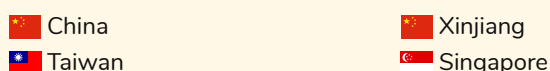
Roughly 2,400 years ago, the Yayoi people joined the Jōmon in Japan and the two populations intermingled. It is widely believed that the Yayoi people migrated to Japan from the Korean peninsula. When they arrived, they brought more advanced rice-farming agricultural systems as well as bronze and iron technologies.

Japanese people tend to be genetically similar to Korean and Han Chinese populations, but some show closer similarities to Melanesian and other Southeast Asian populations. Despite similarities, it is important to note that there are enough distinctly Japanese features (both genetically and culturally) for their ancestry to stand out from others.

There is evidence of Chinese and Korean influence on Japanese cultures of the past and of Western influence on Japanese cultures of the present, but there are many elements of Japanese culture that are not only distinct, but which are significant enough to influence other cultures around the world. Certain art forms, such as Manga and Anime, have influenced Western culture. Other art forms, such as Haiku poetry, have been borrowed around the globe throughout history.

Southern Han Chinese

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



 Malaysia	 Hong Kong
 Macau	 Thailand
 Laos	 Cambodia
 Khmer	 Tibet

While China is a richly diverse nation, people with Han Chinese ancestry make up 92% of the population of China. Han Chinese is also the largest ancestry group in world history, as it constitutes as much as 18% of the entire global population.

The name “Han” derives from the Han Dynasty, which is considered by historians to be the first “Golden Age” of China. The Han Dynasty got its name from the Han River that flows through the region, a tributary of the Yangtze River (not to be confused with the Han River in South Korea, though Han ancestry is also very common in Korea).

Modern humans originally settled East Asia about 50,000 years ago. Han Chinese ancestry specifically has been traced to late Neolithic/early Bronze Age agricultural tribes who populated the Guanzhong and Yellow River basins. There are some genetic differences between Han Chinese from different parts of Asia as this group has migrated and spread into other nations and regions. The most notable differences are between North and South. These differences were influenced by migrations from the Han Chinese origin in North/Central China southward. People descended from Northern Han Chinese tend to show genetic evidence of mixing with Ural-Altaic populations from Siberia and central Eurasia, while the Southern Han Chinese tend to show genetic evidence of mixing with populations who were indigenous to South Asia at the time of migration, such as the Dai, Khmer, and Viet cultures.

Throughout history, people of Han Chinese descent have had significant influence over the advancement of arts, science, philosophy, and mathematics. Countless revolutionary scientific inventions can be directly attributed to this ancestral population.

Chinese Dai

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 China	 Taiwan
 Thailand	 Laos
 Malaysia	 Singapore
 Akha	 Yi

China is a richly diverse nation that is home to at least 56 distinct ethnic groups. People with Han Chinese ancestry make up the vast majority of the population of China (92%), but there are several minority groups with distinct languages, cultures, and genetics. People with Chinese Dai ancestry are one of these groups.

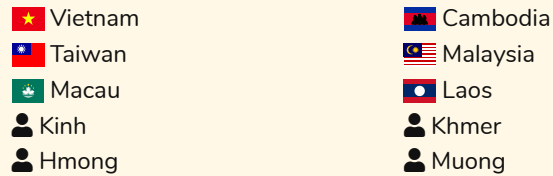
Dai people, who can also be called Tai almost interchangeably, are genetically similar to the Lao and Thai people of Laos and Thailand. The Dai people of China were typically farmers along the Mekong River, which is a river that starts in southern China and flows through Laos, Thailand, and other nations of Southeast Asia.

Han Chinese originated in Northern China and it is believed that many of them either intermingled with the Dai of Southern China or pushed them farther South into Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

To this day, there are many distinct Tai languages and cultures in Southeast Asia—the Chinese Dai are called “Dai” to differentiate them from the other Tai cultures, as Chinese Dai have enough differences to be considered a distinct culture of their own.

Kinh Vietnamese

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



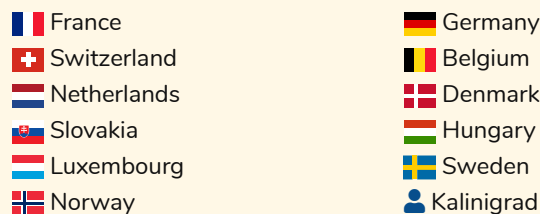
According to legend, there was a dragon lord from the sea named Lạc Long Quân. This dragon lord married a heavenly angel from land named Âu Cơ. The two of them laid 100 eggs and hatched 100 children, which created the first people of Vietnam. However, because the dragon lord was from the sea and the angel was from land, they were not able to stay together, so they agreed to each take 50 children back to their homes

While this myth makes for an interesting story, Vietnam was first settled as far back as 25,000 years ago during the last Ice Age. The myth about the dragon lord and the angel appropriately sets the stage for the evolution of Vietnamese cultures. The 50 children taken to the sea are believed to have become the Đông Sơn culture of the Lac Kingdom in the Red River Valley and along the coastal regions of Vietnam. These Lac Viet people excelled at rice agriculture, fishing, and bronze working. On the other hand, the 50 children taken inland are believed to have become the Hung Dynasty, which thrived from the Red River Delta and into the mountains. The legend appears to be a way in which early Vietnamese cultures formed symbiotic relationships, as the Hungs were believed to have protected the coastal Lac people from aggressive neighboring cultures in exchange for rice and other crops.

Throughout history, Vietnam has seen a lot of cultural and genetic influence from other South Asian populations, such as Khmer, Hmong, Champa, Tai, and Southern Han Chinese. Han Chinese specifically have had significant influence over nearly all East Asian populations. In fact, the Kinh people of Vietnam have enough genetic similarities to Southern Han Chinese people that some historians and geneticists believe the Kinh may actually be descended directly from Han Chinese invaders who had pushed out other populations in their conquests. While Vietnam is a richly diverse nation, people with Kinh ancestry make up approximately 85% of the population of Vietnam.

Northwestern European

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



The region of Northwestern Europe can be defined as the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of France to the Eastern edge of Germany and the Northern tip of Finland. This region was first settled by humans as far back as 45,000 years ago. At that time, vast glaciers during the last Ice Age limited migration. Those glaciers began to retreat roughly 20,000 years ago and by about 10,000 BC, human settlements expanded to settle newly habitable regions of Europe, such as Scandinavia. Since then, Northwestern Europe has seen near-constant human migrations, both peaceful and violent, that is both culturally diverse and genetically related.

Celtic cultures were among the first to arise in Northwestern Europe. While many people associate Celtic cultures with Ireland and Scotland, Celtic cultures are actually believed to have originated in Austria and spread outward from there. As far back as 2,500 years ago, Celtic cultures dominated the regions of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, the Iberian Peninsula, and the British Isles.

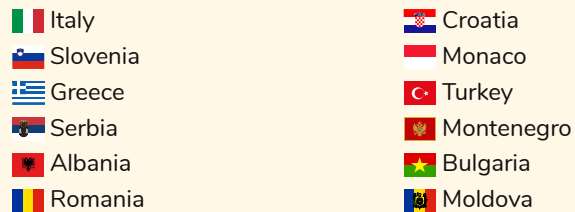
The Scandinavian portions of Northwestern Europe were dominated by Germanic cultures, who eventually moved south and spread their influence the regions of Germany, Austria, and parts of France. Around the same time, the Roman Empire was rising to power, which temporarily limited the expansion of Germanic cultures and pushed much of the Celtic cultures of France into the regions of Ireland and Scotland that we associate them with today.

When the Roman Empire fell, Germanic tribes swept across Northwestern Europe until Frankish rulers rose to power in France, a “new” culture of blended Roman/Celtic descent. The Frankish kingdom of Charlemagne was dominant enough that he was crowned “Emperor of the Romans” by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in the year 800, though the Roman Empire no longer existed and Charlemagne’s title was disputed by the Byzantine rulers to the East, who still considered themselves rulers of what was once the Roman Empire.

Almost 1,200 years ago, Charlemagne’s empire was divided up by his grandsons into what would eventually become the nations of Northwestern Europe that we know of today—France, Germany, etc. The cultures and genome of Northwestern Europe hold the secrets of these several centuries of intermingling.

Toscani Italian

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



Europe has been inhabited by modern humans for the last 40,000 years. Italy in particular provided a temperate refuge for humans during the Ice Ages, as most of the rest of Europe was covered in ice.

The Alpine Mountains and Mediterranean Sea provided barriers that limited migration to and from Italy and the rest of the world. However, there is still genetic evidence of some migrations, as Northern Italians tend to be more genetically similar to French and German populations, while Southern Italians tend to be more genetically similar to Balkan and Greek populations. Italians from Central Italy tend to blur the genetic borders between North and South, but may also be descended from Etruscans, who are believed to have migrated from Turkey and the Middle East.

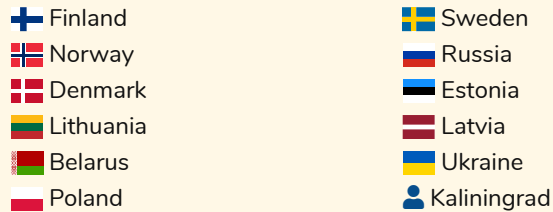
Migrations from Greece and Turkey had the largest impact on the culture and future genetic heritage of Italy, an impact that then affected the rest of Western Civilization. According to legend, Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus, who were believed to be descended from Aeneas, a member of the Trojan royal family who fled Troy when the Greeks sacked the city.

Whether there is any fact to this myth or not, it is evidence of the Greek/Etruscan influence on Roman culture, as Troy is believed to have been in Turkey. Roman governance, religion, and architecture were all heavily influenced by their Greek

predecessors. At its peak, the Roman Empire spread throughout almost all of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa and laid the foundation of Western Civilization.

Northern European

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



Northern Europe can be loosely defined as the region that stretches through Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland (just to name a few). This region was permanently settled by modern humans for the first time roughly 10,000 years ago or more, as the ice sheet covering most of Europe began to recede during the Stone Age.

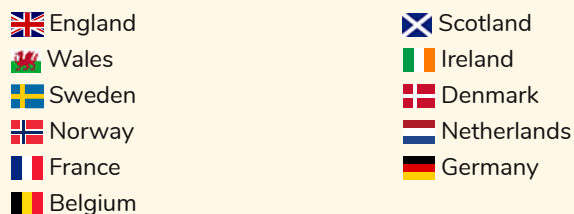
The first modern humans to settle the region were ancient Germanic tribes and the Sami people (also known as Laplanders). The migrations of Germanic tribes played a significant role in shaping the genetic makeup of Europe. The nation of Germany got its name and cultural identity from these Northern European migrants. Likewise, the Anglo-Saxons that helped forge the identity of Britain were descended from the Germanic tribes of Northern Europe.

Many people associate Northern European history with that of the Vikings. The Vikings were one of the most mobile populations in human history, as they sailed to almost all parts of Europe, as far South as North Africa and as far East as Iran. Viking travels brought them at least as far west to settle Iceland. Archaeological evidence has revealed that they even reached North America centuries before Christopher Columbus!

These conquests by Vikings and ancient Germanic tribes spread Northern European DNA to almost all populations of Europe.

British Isles

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



The British Isles were first settled by modern humans as far back as 12,000 years ago during the end of the last Ice Age. Once upon a time, Great Britain was connected to the European mainland by a land bridge known as "Doggerland." When the ice sheet covering Europe receded, this frozen bridge eventually submerged into the waters currently known as the North Sea and English Channel.

Since the first human settlements 12,000 years ago, the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland have produced some of the most complex genetic and cultural histories of any nations of the world. The people who first settled the British Isles eventually evolved into

several Celtic tribes by 2500 BCE, before Romans began invading England and Wales in 54 BCE, spreading Roman culture and genes throughout those regions. The Romans were unable to conquer the Northern regions of Great Britain, such as Scotland, leaving Celtic tribes able to preserve their culture and overall genetic makeup.

Roman rule in Great Britain collapsed by 410 CE as Anglo-Saxons flooded the region, spreading a Germanic influence and significantly altering the culture and genetic makeup of the land. The migration of Anglo-Saxons to Great Britain, south of Scotland, appears to have had the most significant effect on the overall genome of the British population today.

In fact, the words “England” and “English,” specifically, are derived from medieval phrases that loosely translate to “land of the Angles” and “family of the Angles.” Genetic studies have revealed that English people tend to have a higher proportion of Scandinavian and Northwestern European ancestry (including Anglo-Saxon) in their DNA than populations from the rest of the British Isles.

In addition to Roman and Anglo-Saxon influence, large scale Viking and Norman French invasions in 865 CE and 1066 CE, (to both the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, respectively) helped further alter the genetic makeup of populations within the British Isles as well.

Iberian

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



Spain



Morocco



Andorra



Portugal



Algeria

The Iberian Peninsula was first settled by modern humans about 40,000 years ago, following the Mediterranean coast from Southern France. By 3000 BC, several ancient cultures were thriving in Iberia that were fairly advanced compared to other Copper and Bronze Age cultures at the time.

When the Iron Age started about 2,800 years ago, the cultures on the Iberian Peninsula were primarily Celtic. However, the Iron Age brought an influx of immigrants from the Phoenician, Greek, and Carthaginian civilizations who were founding vast trade networks all over the Mediterranean. Migrations from Mediterranean civilizations played the most significant role in shaping the genetic and cultural makeup that we see in Iberia today. In fact, the name “Iberia” was coined by Greeks, who named the region after the Ebro River in Spain.

The Roman Empire first invaded Iberia in 218 BC and conquered the peninsula after two centuries of war with the renaming Carthaginians and Celtic tribes. The Romans renamed the region “Hispania” and ruled over it for half a century, further cementing the Mediterranean legacy.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, the Iberian Peninsula saw invasions from Germanic tribes and the Islamic Moors of North Africa. Despite today’s dominance of Catholicism in the region, evidence of this historical melting pot can be seen in the overall Iberian genome, as many people with Iberian ancestry also have North African and Jewish ancestries.

Mexican

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 Mestizo	 Nahua
 Aztec	 Maya
 Zapotec	 Mixtec
 Otomi	 Totonac
 Kaqchikel	 Mam
 Guatemala	

Mexico has been both genetically and culturally diverse for thousands of years, even before the arrival of Spanish conquerors. The geography of Mexico isolated many Indigenous populations that allowed them to develop distinct genetic differences as well as cultural ones.

Many people are familiar with the Aztec and Mayan civilizations, but there are still 68 different Indigenous cultures in Mexico today, each with a distinct language. Some of the people from these cultures are as genetically different from each other as Europeans are from East Asians.

The arrival of Spanish conquerors was only the beginning of the genetic and cultural fusion that created the “Mexican” Ancestry of today. The 1800s saw the migration of several American Indians from the United States into Mexico. The 1900s saw the migration of several Natives from Guatemala in to Mexico.

While specific heritages will vary from individual to individual, genetic studies have suggested that the overall genetic makeup of the “average” Mexican person is mixed between Indigenous and European origins.

Puerto Ricans

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 Taino

Puerto Ricans have a unique place in the genetic and cultural diversity of the Caribbean Sea. Genetic studies have found that at least 61% of Puerto Ricans can trace their ancestry directly to the Taino culture of American Indians, who occupied much of the Caribbean before the arrival of Columbus and other Europeans. This is a higher percentage of Native American Ancestry than can be seen in any other Caribbean population.

Many people in Puerto Rico are also of African descent. Many enslaved Africans were brought in by Spanish colonists, but many others were freed slaves fleeing other Caribbean nations.

While the Spanish certainly left their mark on the culture and genetic makeup of the overall population, genes from several other European cultures can be found in Puerto Rican DNA as several migrations have occurred throughout history. Some Puerto Ricans may be descended from French colonists who fled Haiti in 1791 in the wake of the Haitian revolution and settled in Puerto Rico. Some Puerto Ricans may be descended from Jewish refugees who fled Europe during World War II.

As a territory of the United States, migrations to and from Puerto Rico have been made easy and therefore frequent, as many families regularly travel back and forth. This is further adding to the unique genetic diversity of the Puerto Rican population.

Colombians

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 Venezuela

 Ecuador

 Wayuu

 Pasto

 Zenú

 Panama

 Mestizo

 Páez

 Emberá

As a sort of “bridge” between continents, Colombia has been subject to genetic and cultural migrations from Indigenous populations since prehistoric times, starting as far back as 20,000 years ago. This near-constant flow of migration had made Colombia one of the most diverse regions in Central America even before the arrival of European colonists.

When the Spanish arrived in the 16th Century, Colombia was occupied by hundreds of Native tribes with distinct languages. Since then, there has been over 500 years of cultural and genetic fusion between the Spanish, the Indigenous peoples, and people of African descent that were brought over by the Spanish. Today, there are still at least 85 distinct cultures in Colombia, making it still one of the most diverse nations in Central America.

While individual proportions of Ancestry vary from person to person in Colombia, genetic research has estimated that the “average” Colombian has Ancestry that is 65% European, 22% Native Amerindian, and 13% African. Colombians from coastal regions are more likely to have a higher proportion of African Ancestry, while Colombians from farther inland are more likely to have a higher proportion of Indigenous Ancestry. Due to a long history of economic, geographic, and social segregation that has persisted even into modern times, “upper class” Colombians are more likely to have a higher proportion of European Ancestry than most of the rest of the Colombian population.

Peruvians

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 Ecuador

 Argentina

 Mestizo

 Aymara

 Bolivia

 Chile

 Quechua

 Inca

Peru has a rich history that goes back at least 13,000 years. While it has always been vastly diverse, with several Indigenous cultures that still haven’t been contacted by global civilization even today, Peru is also home to some of the most successful civilizations in human history.

The Norte Chico Civilization arose around 3500 BCE, making it one of the oldest known civilizations in the world. This Civilization spanned 30 cities and thrived around the Fortaleza, Pativilca, Supe, and Huaura Rivers until its decline around 1800 BCE.

The Incan Empire arose in the 13th Century. It became one of the largest empires in the entire world at its peak, just before the arrival of Spanish explorers in the early 16th Century. Unfortunately, the arrival of the Spanish brought dangerous European diseases like Smallpox. Lack of exposure to European diseases made Indigenous populations especially susceptible. It’s estimated that these diseases directly wiped out 88-93% of the Indigenous population.

Due to the significantly reduced population, the Spanish were able to conquer the entire Incan Empire before the end of the 16th Century. Many Spanish nobles were intermarried with surviving Incan nobles, so many Incan genes and aspects of their

culture have lived on.

Today, the genetic makeup of Peruvians is mostly mixed between Indigenous and European Ancestries. People with a higher proportion of European Ancestry tend to live in the cities of Peru, where people outside of the cities are more likely to have Native Ancestry. Peru also has one of the highest concentrations of people with East Asian Ancestry in all of Latin America, due to a wave of immigration in the 19th and 20th Centuries, mostly from China and Japan. The infamous African slave trade has also left its mark on Peru, as up to 2% of the population is estimated to have African Ancestry.

Gujarati Indian

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



The word “Gujarat” comes from an ancient Sanskrit word for “Gurjar Nation,” which occupied the Northwestern region of India in the states that are today known as Gujarat and Rajasthan. One of the first regions of Asia to be settled by humans as they migrated out of the Middle East from Africa, Gujarati people tend to have a higher proportion of European and Middle Eastern Ancestry than many of the other populations of India.

As one of the first regions of Asia to be settled by humans, Gujarat was a pivotal piece of the Indus Valley Civilization. It was home to several large cities, including Lothal, which is where the first port in India was established, and Dholavira, which is one of the largest and most prominent archaeological sites in all of India.

The region of Gujarat has been an economic powerhouse throughout all of history, being a key piece of multiple empires, from Islamic rulers in the Middle Ages to the Mughal Empire to the British Empire. Today, the state of Gujarat continues to be a key piece of India, being one of the most industrialized states of India with some of the world’s fastest-growing cities, the world’s largest shipyard, the lowest unemployment rate in India, and a GDP that rivals and beats many large nations.

This history of economic success has earned Gujarati people a reputation for being some of the world’s greatest merchants. There are several accounts of European traders doing business with Gujarati merchants and the British East India Company was established in Gujarat because of its reputation.

As the location of the first port in India, the Gujarati people also have a long tradition of seafaring and migration. Because of this, Gujarati people can be found literally all over the world. While the vast majority of Gujarati people live in India, there are also large populations in the United Kingdom and the United States, where they continue to have a reputation of economic success.

In the United Kingdom, Gujarati are credited with energizing the British economy and forever changing the retail laws there. In the United States, it’s estimated that Gujarati people control up to 40% of the hospitality industry.

Punjabi

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:



Pakistan



India

The word “Punjab” is derived from a Persian phrase meaning “The Land of Five Waters,” referring to five tributaries of the Indus River that make up the Punjab region in Eastern Pakistan and Northern India.

Considered one of the most fertile regions of the world, Punjab was home to the Indus Valley Civilization (aka the Harappan Civilization), which is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. It’s also thought to be one of the largest civilizations of the ancient world. While the Harappan Empire is long gone, the Punjab region today is still one of the largest sources of food for all of Pakistan and India.

The Punjabi genome has seen significant fusion over the years, as the region has been subject to several invasions throughout history from Persians, Greeks, Mughals, Pashtuns, British, and more – almost all of them seeking control of the productive Majha region of Punjab, the hub of Punjabi culture.

Despite this near-constant transformation of the Punjab region, Punjabi people have remained united in culture and language. However, they have become separated by religious differences. Most of the Punjabi population of today is Muslim, but there are over 30 million Punjabi Hindus and Sikhs as well.

When Pakistan and India gained independence from the British Empire, up to 14 million Punjabi people were displaced by religious violence. Today, most Muslim Punjabi live in Pakistan, while most Hindu and Sikh Punjabi live in India. Several Punjabi people fled to Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Some historians claim that this.

Bengali

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 Bangladesh

 Pakistan

 United Arab Emirates

 Kuwait

 India

 Saudi Arabia

 Qatar

 Bahrain

The word “Bengal” or “Bangla” is believed to be derived from the Vanga Kingdom, an ancient empire that occupied today’s Bangladesh. There were multiple ancient kingdoms in this region, including some vassals to the Gupta Empire, which occupied the Indian Subcontinent roughly 1600 years ago.

History blurs the names and timelines of the many kingdoms that existed in ancient Bangladesh, but one thing is consistent: they had a fierce reputation. When Alexander the Great’s Greek army invaded India roughly 1700 years ago, they referred to the Bengali Kingdom at the time as “Gangaridai,” meaning “Nation of the Ganges,” referring to the Ganges delta region. Many Greco-Roman writers claimed that Alexander the Great retreated from India out of fear, believing that a valiant counterattack from the Gangaridai was imminent.

Bengali people also have a rich history of literature going as far back as the 10th century. The first known written literature was in the Charyapada, a collection of Buddhist mystic songs. The culture and history of Bengali people has since been largely influenced by Hinduism and Islam, as the majority of Bengali in Bangladesh today are Muslim, while the majority of Bengali in the Indian state of West Bengal are Hindu.

Like many people of South Asian descent, the genetics of today’s Bengali people have been largely influenced by Vedda, Mediterranean, Persian, and Arab rulers and invaders throughout the history of the Bengali region.

Tamil

This Genotype is represented throughout people in closely neighboring geographical regions such as:

 Sri Lanka
 Malaysia

 India
 Singapore

The documented history of Sri Lanka, previously known as Ceylon, spans the last 3,000 years, but there is evidence of human settlement going at least as far back as 125,000 years. The first human inhabitants of Sri Lanka are believed to be the ancestors of the Vedda people, a now near-extinct minority culture.

When and how the other cultures of Sri Lanka arrived is a hotly debated subject amongst historians and genetics provide few clues, as Sri Lankan Tamil, Sinhalese, Moors, and others all bear many genetic similarities between themselves and the populations of South India, including the Tamil Nadu and Bengali people.

Despite shared genetic similarities between themselves and other South Asian populations, these populations of Sri Lanka are very culturally and linguistically distinct. The Tamil specifically are descended from the Jaffna Kingdom, which controlled the Northern portion of Sri Lanka for centuries before the arrival of European colonists.

Today, the vast majority of Tamil people still live in the former Jaffna Kingdom in Northern Sri Lanka. Once Sri Lanka achieved independence from the British Empire, tensions began to rise between the Tamil minority in Northern Sri Lanka and the Sinhalese majority that ruled the rest of the region. These tensions eventually led to the Sri Lankan Civil War.

While many Tamil people migrated to other parts of the world during the reign of the British Empire, the Sri Lankan Civil War is directly responsible for the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Tamil people. Many of the refugees ended up in Canada and the United Kingdom.
